

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1822.

[NO. 82.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

The subscription to the *Western Carolinian* is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

## Negroes for Sale,

And LANDS and MILLS to Rent.

On the third of January, 1822, at Mock's Old Field, will be sold, on a credit of six and nine months, several valuable young NEGROES, likely and of good character.

At the same time and place, will be rented, for one year, the valuable Saw and Grist Mills, on Third Creek, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, sen'r. deceased.

Also, the valuable Plantation between South River and Third Creek, containing about 150 acres of good land, all under good fence.

Also, the Plantation known as the Old Place, containing upwards of 250 acres, under good fence.

And four or five other Plantations, value—all belonging to said estate.

J. A. PEARSON, Executor.

E. PEARSON, Executrix.

Nov. 19, 1821.

6wt82

Book-Binding Business.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the City of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821.

53

Private Entertainment.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yalkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. J. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821.

78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, N. C. a Negro male, named SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Wille, Constable, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILE.

March 24, 1821.

50

New Stage to Raleigh.

The subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life. Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

March 22, 1821.

54

JOHN LANE.

## MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a large and choice selection of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Just received from Charleston, Philadelphia and New-York; which will be sold at fair prices, and all kinds of country produce received in exchange. His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.

December, 1821.

3mt91

## Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a competent person, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description,

as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary Store,—all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.—80

## An Overseer Wanted.

I WILL give liberal wages the ensuing year, to an Overseer of sober and industrious habits, and good character.

JOHN BEARD, Jr.

December 10, 1821.—4wt82

## For Sale,

The celebrated Horse

V. I. POLEON.

FOR terms, apply to the subscriber, if not sold previous to the 15th of February next, he will again stand the ensuing Spring Season, in this place.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1821.

35

## 30 Dollars Reward.

BROKE JAIL on the night of the 17th inst. a white man and two negroes. The white man is by the name of John Prince, said to have come from Grayson county, Virginia, who was confined on a charge of counterfeiting money; he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet ten inches high, and one of the negroes says he came from Charleston, S. C. and that his name is Bill, and is a runaway; he is a trim built fellow, of a middle size and age, has been cropped, or lost a piece of one ear, I think the right ear. The other is of a yellow complexion, heavy built, thick lips, and a small scar on his under lip, supposed to be about 35 years of age, says his name is Owen, and is a runaway from the state of Georgia. It is thought by some that Prince will pass for their master, and perhaps sell them.

Any person that will apprehend them, and confine them in any jail, or bring them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses; or 10 dollars for each or either of them.

WM. ARMFIELD, Sheriff.

Greensboro, Guilford Co. N. C.

November 26, 1821.

3mt11M

## To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.—69f

## Estate of Capt. John Reid.

ON the 8th of January will commence the sale of the real and personal estate of the late Capt. John Reid, and continue from day to day, until the whole is sold. The real estate consists of the well known establishment called the *Catawba Springs*, with the plantation and lands attached. The personal property consists of a number of very valuable Negroes, various kinds of farm stock, household furniture, &c. The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN REID.

ALEX. MCCORKLE, Executors.

November 19, 1821.—7wt82

## State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1821....

Margaret Duffley vs. Robert Duffley.....Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Robert Duffley, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petition, it will be set for hearing ex parte, and a decree made in favour of the petitioner. Witness George Graham, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1821, and in the 46th year of American Independence.

GEO. GRAHAM, Clerk S. C. L.

Nov. 24, 1821.—78m3

## State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1821....William Arthur versus Ransom Powell: Original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is without the limits of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

Nov. 24, 1821.—78m3

## Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the *Western Carolinian*.

## AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease; Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

On the Culture and best distances for planting INDIAN CORN.

SIR—American writers upon agriculture, most generally have declared open war against the cultivation of the invaluable Indian Corn or Maize, and almost without an exception recommend, that we should not cultivate our usual quantity, but increase our crops of wheat and grass.

If, by their instructions, they mean to prevent us from wasting our time and labor upon poor lands, under bad management, they are right; but, it is my opinion, that we cannot grow too much of a grain, which, when we consider the various uses to which it is applied, for convenience and economy with which it may be fed, may be justly esteemed a blessing to our happy country, beyond all other grain. It does not, indeed, sell for as much per bushel as wheat, but for nearly as much as rye—and, as a food for stock, it is more valuable than either. That it is a profitable crop to the grower, I give one fact in evidence: inquire of any intelligent country merchant, and he will inform you, that the good corn farmers are the money-making farmers—and we all know that to this precious grain we are indebted for fat horses, fat oxen, fat beeves, fat hogs, fat poultry, and contented servants. One year with another, the fair price of corn is about half the price of wheat, and this value seems to be governed more by the produce, than by intrinsic value. The land which will produce five bushels of wheat to the acre, will produce ten bushels of corn; if twenty of wheat, forty of corn, and so on, in nearly the same ratio; with this difference, however, that in some few situations, good wheat land will not produce heavy crops of corn, while, in extensive districts, first rate corn land will not produce heavy crops of wheat.

The farmer, who attempts a crop of corn, must plant early, and cultivate with care and diligence, never suffering grass or seed to gain possession, nor the land to become baked, or with a hard crust, however clean it may be; but these principles are so universally understood, that any further remarks from me are unnecessary, and I proceed to what is not so generally agreed upon, the best distance at which to plant.

Although we may have a good or bad crop upon an equal number of stalks, yet it is reduced to certainty, that a great crop cannot be made without a great many stalks; and when I hear of eighty to a hundred bushels to the acre, I am convinced that such great produce is not merely owing to a fortunate season, and good tillage of good land, but also to the fact, that more stalks have been grown upon the acre, than is customary with us in Maryland. Impressed with this opinion, I have made various experiments to ascertain that distance which will unite most advantages with the fewest disadvantages, where wheat or winter grain is sown among corn, and have at last settled down to rows seven feet wide, and two feet apart in the row.

This is called drill planting, step corn, or hit and miss corn, a mode of planting occasionally practiced time immemorial. Two feet is the natural and easy military step, which the dropper soon acquires to great exactness.

Our corn fields are upon a large scale, and most generally small grain is sown among the corn. We will take a field of 250 acres, and suppose it a square, which will give us 200 perches each way.

At 7 by 2 feet you have in this field,

The most universal distance with us is 4 feet 6 inches each way, and which gives to us

537,778

Difference, 240,079

But this is not the only difference, it is well known, that very little wheat is grown in the furrow or clearing out of corn ground, even upon prime—and upon weak land, what little does grow cannot be saved.

Your field then being 200 perches square, at 4 feet 6 inches contains 735 furrows, while at 7 feet there is but 471

Difference, 264

which, allowing one foot in width to each furrow, makes a difference of twenty acres, or one twelfth less of wheat. The cross tillage wastes yet more, and in particular on flat land—for at the angle of every crossing, a cup is formed, which not only retains superfluous water, but at which the soil is deteriorated by frequent ridging up the good soil, and by the frost retained in that cup. There is an advantage in seven feet drills, beyond the points enumerated—nine feet the cut of wheat cradle, taking two lands of four feet six inches each, is too great a sweep, except for long armed, skilful, and willing cradlers. Nineteen times out of twenty, the wheels is so scooped out, as to cut off the heads at the pointing in and out, with a little straw attached, that a vast proportion of grain is lost. Upon an average of hands, a seven foot sweep is enough for clean work—and, if you must hurry, (which is in no case prudent,) you step longer, and strike deeper in.

If my remarks meet your approbation, you shall hear further from

Your obedient servant,

F.

23d Nov. 1821.

\* On corn ground, the best wheat is on the ridge, the worst in the furrows, and a medium at the angles of crossing.

## Desultory.

The London Times gives a very laughable account of an *awkward mistake* which recently occurred in England. It appears, in short, that a popular preacher, who was intimate in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Whitbread, and a favorite with Lady Augusta Murray, (Duchess of Sussex,) had received invitations from both to dinner the same day. He wrote two notes in the answer; but in his hurry sent the one intended for Lady Murray to Mrs. Whitbread, and that for Mrs. W. to Lady Murray.

Copy of the first Note.—“Dear Dutchess, a thousand thanks for your most delightful invitation. I must, I will accept it, though to do so I am compelled to put off the brewer and his wife.”

Copy of the second Note.—“The Rev. Mr. H. presents his respectful compliments to Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, and regrets that the sudden indisposition of his aunt, from whom he has great expectations, will prevent him from indulging himself in the high honor of waiting upon the family to dinner this evening.”

No man could ever have been more chagrined, than when he received the following note from Mrs. Whitbread:

“Lady Elizabeth Whitbread presents her compliments to the Rev. Mr. H. and doubts not but that when fatigued with the society of Dukes and Dutchesses, he would kindly condescend to put up with the humble fare of a brewer and his wife.”

Medical Schools.—Whilst that of New-York has some more than two hundred students, Baltimore two hundred and thirty, Yale eighty, and that of Lexington, (Ky.) one hundred and twenty, Philadelphia claims to have four hundred this winter. From these data, we may conjecture the number of persons devoted to the healing art, throughout the U. States. We presume there cannot be less than fifteen thousand.—*Fed. Rep.*

## ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Many good people in this country, many of our readers, and a great majority, perhaps, of our reformers, conceive that France, in receiving the Bourbons to the throne, has lost all the benefits and prospects of the revolution. This is so far from being true, that we should perhaps be justified in asserting that “the benefits of the revolution are reconciling the

French to the restoration of the Bourbons.” The immensely multiplied number of proprietors of land, which took place at the commencement of the revolution in France, constituted a change in the condition of society, infinitely greater than the elevation or fall of dynasties; or the success or defeat of monarchy on the one hand, or republicanism on the other.

We believe, indeed, what general Fox asserted in spirit, to the chamber of deputies—that Napoleon's government was the only one that the people liked, or which was adapted to their character or their taste. We will take a fact established by the best English and French writers: about one-half of the whole thirty-five millions of the population of France are proprietors of the soil: while in England not more than one-sixth are proprietors, in a population of nine millions and a half. This fact alone constitutes an almost inconceivable difference in the condition of the two nations. It is true the *Courier* and the *Quarterly Review* will describe the persons and appearances of these French proprietors—man and wife working in the field together: and contrast their homes and comforts with the neat English cottage, and busy house-wife, with its domestic neatness, &c. which those sleek and comfortable Englishmen so well know how to do; and it is a very easy task to darken the shades in one picture, and lighten the colors of another.

But the evils of English society are moving upwards: they are advancing to that point from which the French revolution took up its terrible elements. It is particularly deserving of notice, too, that the aristocracy of this kingdom are seceding from their natural and constitutional position between the crown and the people; and joining the former in his apprehensions and defences against the latter.—This were a convincing proof that the pillars of our form of government are breaking down; and that the whole frame of society is undergoing the most ominous change.

In respect to our approximation to the state of France, previous to the revolution, we will quote two remarkable instances.

The revenue of France, in the period alluded to, became such a perfectly mystified system, that those who professed to regulate it, and direct its provisions, could not comprehend its operation; and when M. Neckar made out his scale of taxation at ten millions—his successor, immediately afterwards, stated it at eighty millions!

The revenue of Great Britain is equally mystified, but infinitely more enormous, and in its operations, proportionably incomprehensible. A statement of the revenue is dressed up to the eye, contrasted with itself at different times, but particular periods—but never in reference to its true and distinct objects: just as we would measure the health of a patient, who has been in a bad and dangerous way for twenty years! And we begin by saying he is alive now—which is as much as he was sixteen years ago—and therefore he is in as prosperous a way now as he was then!

This is the argument of the doctors who get their fees as long as they are retained in his service; and knowing the patient's fortune, would keep him alive, and make a merit of that, as long as he can pay them. Now we will give his (John Bull's) doctors the credit to say, that if he were now politically, to die as a grub, and fate had already spun the shroud of the sleeping Chrysolite—they, the said doctors, would be the first, on his resuscitation in a changed nature, to admire his revolutionary wings, and congratulate him on his political resurrection! if there were a hope that they might continue to be the family physicians.

In the next place, looking into the history of France, we find that, among the earliest symptoms of the disease, is a difficulty of collecting the taxes. “It seemed,” says a writer, “as if all the powers of the state conspired their own ruin.”

The collecting of taxes formed an odious and rigorous inquisition; and the magistrates, at length, declared to the people, that they could not sanction the excessive imposts of the government; certain expressions, characteristic of the condition of the people, were made in the parliament of Paris, and gave a cue to the spirit of the times, and, France revolutionized, at a moment, like to the present in England, when efforts were being made to ameliorate political evils; but which efforts were beginning at the wrong end.

We are partially attending to the corrupt state of the representation, which is not partially, but generally corrupt; and should, therefore, be generally, and not partially, attended to: we have a committee of agriculture sitting, composed of two classes of men, neither of which have any interests in relieving the present sufferers; but are both endeavoring to ward off the evil from the apparently destined succeeding sufferers.



The English peasant will in a short time be annihilated; every hour of the present state of things is confiscating his capital, or driving him, with the remnant of his fortunes, to cultivate other lands. The consequence is, that every hour the taxes continue to be shifted from the shoulders of the many to the few, and become more intolerable with every day's experience.

The question of the aristocracy is, which side they shall take; and some are falling into the lines of the minister; and some are joining the people. Necessity is working this change: opinion is comparatively powerless; for the great mass of society are moved by their interests, and not by their opinions. The moment that the outposts of government shall appeal to the people against the odious office of a monstrous and tyrannous system of taxation—the existence of our political compact will be at stake. It is the misfortune of the people, not their fault, that

“The hours  
Are silently engendering of that day.”

In France, previous to the revolution, there was the same difference in the laws, the administration of them, as the passions and prejudices of the *ultras* in England are virtually making in them here. That which is fair discussion in London, is sedition in that country; and law punishes in one country that which it encourages and protects in another. The people see through these vagaries of power; and learn, in their contempt of a party, to despise the whole. Previous to the meeting of the present session, we had numerous and confident rumours of some fatal and decisive attack on the press. Nothing, however, was done by law; but the effect of Mr. Hone's works put the corruptionists on their mettle; and though they were as intangible to prosecution as a London fog, which would disappear before an indictment could be drawn up—an elaborate system of counteraction, consequent on them, was promoted; and there came forth a series of works—flippant, argumentative and caricatural—in contravention of Cruikshank's and ballad rhymes!

The John Bull and other papers, were sent forth from the same funds; and lords and commons became correspondents, availing themselves of the hospitalities of life, to hoard slander and calumny against different families of the opposition; and spit it forth in these vehicles, which my Lord Castlereagh (we beg pardon, the Marquis of Londonderry) admits that he read “from curiosity.” This confession speaks volumes: and to illustrate the thing, the noble Marquis asks, at the end of his speech, if the opposition “had never read Mr. Hone's works?” We wanted no other confirmation that John Bull and his coadjutors are the political puppets of power. Look at the sale and character of the advertisements of these papers! They are a premium on their infamy; and a great portion of their proceeds comes from the public purse. All this is the beginning of anarchy; and the Bridge street Censorship has placed itself as the vanguard of a Germanizing revolution.

It is said that even now the very name of *aristocracy* is capable of exciting an insurrection in France; yet are the higher orders in this country advancing precisely to the same invidious and despotic privileges, which called down odium and ignominy on the French noblesse. This is the effect of old associations of ideas. At present, the French have not any aristocracy that is deserving of that name! and they have mostly lost sight of liberty, amid a scene of general competence and tranquillity. “The political machine among our neighbors,” says a writer, “is, at this moment, of a very simple construction, consisting of two unconnected and opposite powers—the people, a promiscuous mass, in one scale—the king and army in the other.” In England, there are three well known powers united against the constitutional representation of the people in parliament, which is all the change that England requires. The elective liberties here are mostly an *addenda* to the fortunes and privileges of the arbitrary community of rank and wealth; and the only powerful obstacles to the increasing tyranny of monied oligarchy, is the national debt—the faithful ally of the reformers in all weathers.

Lord Liverpool has attributed the distress of the country to the abundance bestowed upon us by Providence! an argument that forms an admirable addition to the uncomprehended and incomprehensible policy of ministers; but let us suppose that a scarcity of food were to come suddenly upon the people, in the present almost universal defection of employment, trebling the present enormous poor-rates, and appalling our streets and highways with the cries of hunger. In such a dilemma the poor could not be fed, and the taxes could not be paid; and we should find ourselves on the threshold of a furious revolution. Yet, according to Lord Liverpool's theory, we should, in such case, be in a thriving way. He is now exposed to the importunities of the monied and landed interests: and he fancies, that, if he could but get rid of these plagues, the people are too far removed from him to become personally troublesome. The time, however, is approach-

ing, when his lordship must take either the landlord or fundholder by the hand; for one must go to the wall in the end; and, whenever the election takes place, one great power in the state will go over to the people.

The English poor-houses begin to bear a strong resemblance to the ancient French *dépot de mendicité*. Poverty, vice, and crime, are all huddled together. A complication of fatal diseases are making inroads on the vitality of the country; and the legislature, precisely as in the case of France, under the old regime, is attending only to freckles and pimples on the body politic. The allegiance of the lower classes is, we are apprehensive, little better than a name; there is an infection of discontent that runs through the main body of the people; and the political character and conduct of the more subordinate agents of power, have fomented this feeling a thousand times more than the mere agents of government itself! Severity never changes the opinion of men; it only inflames the cause of discontent, by “driving back the symptoms.” The very quietness of the present period has something ominous about it. The smothered curses of the farmers, whose capital employed on the land, has undergone a species of confiscation between the demander of rent and the demander of taxes—are generating the most unnatural enmity to government. Where will ministers find a bold yeomanry cavalry in the course of another year? Perhaps the agricultural committee will answer the question!

#### GREECE.

[From the Allgemeine Zeitung of Sept. 17.]

Information respecting the latest events in Greece.

As the great and just interest in the cause of the Greeks which is every where felt, begins now to display itself in action, I have sought myself to obtain accurate knowledge of the most recent state of affairs in Greece, that we may be the better able to know in what manner our determination to assist them can be best executed. In doing this, I must necessarily report many things already before the public.

The maritime power of the Greeks, which has astonished Europe, is almost entirely the exclusive property of rich commercial houses in the three small islands of Hydra, Spezia and Pisara, where the spirit of enterprize of the Greek merchants, which has developed itself under the protection of a freedom, preserved with difficulty by great prudence and great finesse, is now concentrated. The house of Konturioty, in Hydra, the head of which possesses a property of 8 millions of Spanish dollars, and has 30 armed ships in the Greek fleet, is the most distinguished for wealth and enlarged views. Other houses, in proportion to their means, have furnished five ships, or two, or one; many of more limited means have clubbed together to furnish one to the fleet. The fleet of the Athenians used to be supplied by the rich families, and in the renewal of the same spectacle in our times, we have not the only proof of the tenaciousness with which the Greeks adhere to their ancient customs. The strength of the navy maintained by this Grecian Hansa cannot be accurately stated, but they have about 150 ships, mounting from 15 to 35 guns, about the same number mounting from 5 to 15 guns, and above 500 mounting only a few guns. The 150 larger vessels, with a corresponding number of smaller ones, are divided into four nearly equal fleets, of which the first is stationed before the Dardanelles, the second in the Cyclades, and latterly, the blockade of Thessalonica. The third protects the three islands which command the sea, and observes the movements of the Barbary vessels, and the 4th is employed in the Ionian Sea, against the remains of the Turkish fleet in the harbors of Aetolia and Epirus, and in blockading the Turkish maritime places. Small divisions and single ships keep up the communication and convoy the transports. In emergencies several of these fleets unite against a common enemy. It seems singular that the name of an admiral is never mentioned. The reason is, that as the furnishing of this singular fleet is in common, the command is also common, and varies with the power which each house furnishes. Every one conceives he understands the business as well as another, and as at Marathon with the Ten Generals, so at Mitylene, and latterly at Tenedos, he is the leader on whose day of command the battle is fought.

The intelligence of the latest events on the continent of Greece, connects itself with a knowledge of its internal condition and the hostilities against Ali Pascha.

When Mahomet the Second conquered Greece, he was satisfied with occupying the level country, the fortresses, and the sea towns. Neither he nor his followers, who pushed their conquests in the direction of Hungary and Poland, paid any attention to the natural fortresses of the Greek mountains. Hence the whole of the Greek mountains remained at first unconquered. Thier repaired the independent part of the inhabitants, in order to carry on a Guerilla warfare under bold leaders, called *Kapitanys*. These

mountains have remained independent down to our days, as the Turks are neither inclined nor fitted to carry on a mountain warfare. The *Kapitanys* usually collect a band of from 50 to 200 vigorous youths and men, who are devoted to him for life and death, and fall on the enemy for the purpose of havoc and spoil, on the roads and in towns. Originally the unconquered nucleus of the nation, and engaged in perpetual conflicts with the subjugation, they often fall indiscriminately on all in the bounds of the enemy, by whom they are called *Kleptai*, as the remains of the subjugated people who preserved their independence in the mountains were called *Latroes* by the Romans. Bands of this kind, when not subject to strict discipline, certainly degenerate into banditti, and Greek, Albanese and Arnaut banditti have been organized in this manner; but the majority of the *Kapitanys* distinguish strictly between the Christian and the Mussulman, with whom they are at war, and punish the plunder of the former, according to old law, with death. The Paschas, who are unable to protect themselves against the bold independence and daringness of the *Kapitanys*, generally enter into negotiation with them, and they often, for a nominal subjection, receive pay and provisions, and the superintendence of the district protected by their arms. Such a district delivered over to the protection of a *Kapitanys*, is called his *Armatolia*. The mountains of Macedonia, Epirus and Thessaly are particularly covered by these *Armatolia*, and the liberty of the Mainottes, Agraphes, Suliots, Montenegrins and Mercedites, so much dreaded by the Turks, rests on this foundation. It will easily be perceived from this, that the Greek *Armatolia*, as the last asylums of old Grecian strength and independence, the unconquered centre of the Greek nation, are at present the hope and the pledge of better times for Greece.

When Ali Pascha aimed at obtaining a more solid sway over Aetolia and Epirus than was possessed by his predecessors, he drew the *Kapitanys* of his province and their bands, by great presents and still greater promises, into his service. He then began to destroy them singly, not publicly, but secretly, by means of assassins, whom he then put out of the way, to prevent suspicion attaching to himself as the originator. Thus perished, among many others, the father of Odysseus, who is now a leader of daring bands in Thessaly. The rest, discovering in time the treachery, left the assassin, and withdrew into their independent *Armatolia*.—When last year the Porte had determined on the fall of Ali, and Ismael Paschobey advanced with only about 5000 Turks through Thessaly, against the four-times stronger force of Ali, he called to his assistance, against the common enemy, all the *Kapitanys* who were incensed against him. In a short time they brought to him 10,000 fighting men, and he opened the campaign with an army of 15,000 men. Ali occupied the mountain passes which lead over K. Lariss, and more to the north over Mezova from Thessaly to Epirus. The *Kapitanys* found means of passing the mountains, by ways known only to themselves. Attacked every where, in front and rear, and cut off from all resources, Ali, without striking a blow, retreated into Joannina. The army dispersed, and with the chosen bands of his old friends and associates, mostly *Kapitanys*, who had remained true to him, he threw himself into the richly supplied fortress of his capital. From hence he set fire to the town, and compelled the Paschobey, who was not prepared for a siege, to remain inactive beside the ruins of Joannina. This made him an object of suspicion to the Porte. As he had called the Christians to arms, and remained idle before Joannina, the Divan thought Ismael Paschobey had it in view to establish an independent dominion in Epirus, and appointed the powerful Kavanosogli, the Rumli Basili, as his successor. When Paschobey presented the Greek *Kapitanys* to him as the men who had brought the Turkish army before Joannina, he dismissed them with harsh words and even with menaces. A Pascha of his retinue, Omar, recognized among the *Kapitanys* Diamanty, the enemy of his house. He called him back. “I know thee,” said he to him, “thou art Diamanty, who slew my brother, and took from him 20,000 piastres.” “I am Diamanty,” he answered; “I did slay thy brother and take from him his money, but he was my enemy, and we met each other in honorable combat; now we are brothers and friends; old times must not be spoken of.” “Thou art mistaken, Gauer,” was the answer; “we never make friends of dogs. Thou shalt make no doubt satisfaction, and remain in my hands as murderer of my brother.”

When the *Kapitanys* heard that Diamanty was retained, they determined at first to free him by force; but one of them, Zonko, from Thessaly, admitted into the Hetera, prevailed on them to be more moderate for the moment. It is not now the time to enter unprepared for your destruction. Soon will begin a nobler conflict for the freedom of all Greece; for this spare yourselves and your arms. The *Kapitanys* purchased the freedom of Diamanty, withdrew (though not without fighting) their bands from the Turkish,

and retired for a second time to their mountains. On this Ali Pascha entered again into negotiation with them, and offered them arms and treasures for their assistance. They availed themselves of the means of the perfidious old man, and advanced against the Turks before Joannina. This is the commencement of a war which has since spread over the whole of European Turkey, and has nearly brought Europe to a general political catastrophe. For Kavanosogli, left to his own means, was disturbed by the bands of the *Kapitanys*, and as powerless against Joannina as Paschobey. He soon received a successor in Beba Pascha, who had displayed great military skill in the campaigns against Russia, and was held in great estimation. However, Beba did not even reach the place of his destination, having died suddenly, it is believed from poison. Chorsetachmet, Pascha of the Morea, on whom as one of the most savage barbarians, the curse of the Greeks rests, was now commissioned to punish the infamous rebel. Chorsetachmet left the Peloponnesus with his army, which, on its way through Thessaly, was increased to 12,000 men, and appeared before Joannina, where his best strength was consumed in useless storming of this strong fortress, and in repelling the sallies of Ali, and the attacks of *Kapitanys*, now joined by the Agraphes and Suliotes. The Hetera, which, as is well known, is a Union or Association founded for the liberation of Greece, and is particularly spread over the islands and maritime places, considered this moment, when by the most wonderful concatenation of circumstances, the Peloponnesus was free from its dreaded tyrants and from the Turkish main force. Thessaly was slightly protected, Aetolia and Epirus were everywhere the theatre of war, as particularly favorable for rising against their subjugators, though they were only in part prepared for arms. Their fleets assembled and rushed out to support the movements which broke out last spring in every part of Greece.—After hard battles, the Turks were driven into the fortresses, which have partly been surrendered, and partly are invested. The struggle was most obstinate in Epirus, where the Turkish population capable of bearing arms had strengthened the army before Joannina. But here, after numerous battles, the Turks have been mastered and compelled at length to retire. With about 3,000 men, Paschobey, who remained with the army, strengthened the garrison of Arta. With the rest of the army, about 8,000 men, Chorsetachmet retreated to the passes of Mezova, pretending he was ordered to Thessaly, and that Mahmud Pascha, of Scutari, was to end the war against Ali. According to the last accounts from Geneva, in Macedonia, of the 20th July, a part of this corps had arrived there in separate bands, by ways, in the most wretched condition, as the pass of Mezova was occupied by the *Kapitanys*. Nobody knew any thing of Chorsetachmet, and as Thessalonica was already surrounded by land, the wreck of his army sought to gain the mountains to the north, to penetrate to Bosnia, at the risk of being completely cut up by the *Kapitanys*. The Greeks having cleared the open country and the sea from the enemy, endeavored to gain the strong places in the interior of Greece, to form their strength in various points into five armies, and to spread from Thessaly the insurrection over Macedonia and Thrace. The following information on this subject has come to our knowledge:—In the Peloponnesus, the forces which have not crossed the Isthmus remain before Koran, Napoli, and Patras, about 15,000 men strong, and keep these fortresses invested.

The remaining bands of the Peloponnesians are united in the neighborhood of Tripoliza, and combat the Turks in this town, who, from the fugitives from all parts of the Peloponnesus, have been considerably strengthened, and though in great want of water and provisions, according to the last accounts, defended themselves with all the courage of despair. As they spared no Greek inhabitant of the town, the Greeks have sworn to retaliate on them. The Peloponnesus, though weakened and desolated by the calamities of the last century, still contains at a moderate estimate 40,000 fighting men. The Mainots, Petro Mavomechaly, one of the most powerful of their *Kapitanys*, have nearly nine thousand well armed and brave men in the field. The other leaders of the Peloponnesians are not known; we know, however, that Perphas raised in the Peloponnesus, the first band with which he broke into Eetolia, and revolutionized that country with Attika and Phocis. What change the arrival of Demetrius Ypsilanti will produce, remains to be seen. The second corps of the Greeks is in Aetolia and Acarnania, and invests, among other places, which still hold out, Nantactus (Lepanto). The Aetolians are still the wildest of the Greeks, and the most cruel enemies of the Turks. Farther northwards, in ancient Epirus, the *Kapitanys* have united here, including the troops of Ali, amounts to 30,000 men, who are partly before Arta and Prevesa, are partly clearing the interior from the Turks, and observing the strong places which are in their posses-

sion. Ali, freed from the terms of the siege, ad observed by the Greeks, quietly left Joannina with his hereditary Basilissaga Greek, who has shared with him all the alterations of his fortune, keeps him true to the Greek cause. A division of the Suliotes occupies the north passes, by which Quintus Flaminus formerly found an entrance into Epirus and Thessaly, after sending avoiding the positions of Philip of Macedon. Beyond this, in Albania, peace is maintained by agreement between the Christians and Turks, who are nearly equal in strength, and have given hostages to each other, and still farther within Thessaly, the powerful Pascha of Scutari keeps on no decisive movement. He is kept in check by the Montenegrins and the Mercedites, the countrymen of Chorsetachmet. To the northwards of the Peloponnesus, the Austrians are collecting considerable force at Ragusa, in order to seem, on the breaking out of hostilities, to seek a way between Bosnia and Macedonia. This is the signal for the northern parts of Greece. In Thessaly there is a fourth Corps of Ali. Here is Odysseus, who, after the death of Chorsetachmet, actually beat the Pascha of Trikala there, and afterwards advanced with Perphas, who passed from Boeotia through Thermopylae, joined Anthimos Gazy, the leader of the Magnesian. The force of these amounted at 20,000 men. When the Thessalian Turks were engaged in severe combats at Trikala, Lariss, Zeituni, a part of the united force of Thessaly proceeded (under Perphas) towards the Strymon and Macedonia. This was the signal for the insurrection of this rich province, which broke out on the 20th June on the three Peninsulas. The three Peninsulas of Kassandra, Torone, and Athos, which connect together with the main land at Thessalonica, contain 80 townships, towns, villages, and monasteries, over which the Bishops of Jerusa, Adramerio, and Cassandria, and the Monks of Mount Athos, exercise great power, as Lords of a great part of the country, and as having great personal consideration. Hence, when on the 20th in question the Bishops summoned the people to arms, the insurrection was universal. The Monks furnished arms, ammunition, and guns, and already on the 25th of June, Thessalonica was invested by the bands of the bishops, the monks, and the Thessalian leaders, while at the same time the fleet of the Cyclades placed itself before the harbor. The other Greek provinces, Attika, Boeotia, Phocis are of subordinate importance for the main cause. But the centre of Greek events from henceforward is evidently Thessaly, which in connection with Macedonia and Boeotia, offers great means for the equipment of soldiers, and from whence the great movements towards Bosnia, Macedonia, and Thrace, must be conducted.

#### FROM THE EAST-INDIES.

BOSTON, DEC. 1.

We are indebted to Mr. Toppliff for the loan of the Batavian Courant of July 11, containing a long official account of the capture of Palembang, by major-general Kock, the commander of the expedition. The Dutch naval force consisted of two frigates, two corvettes, three brigs, several schooners, and a large number of transport ships and gunboats. They attacked, on the 20th of June, the enemy's batteries upon the banks of the river, and the island of Gambora, on which were mounted 126 guns, and lost on that day 46 men killed and 97 wounded. On the 24th they renewed the attack, and carried all the batteries, with the loss of 29 men killed and 140 wounded.—On the 26th the fleet proceeded up the river, and took a position opposite the town of Palembang, and on the following day an officer of the Sultan came on board the admiral's ship to propose terms of capitulation. The recovery of this place by the Dutch, with the restoration of their control over the kingdom of Palembang, which has been able for several years to oppose an effectual resistance to the whole force in the East-Indies, is an event of some importance. To give our readers some idea of the war which has been carried on in this quarter, we translate the following paragraph from the *Annuaire Historique* for 1818:

“The Dutch had exercised for more than a century the right of sovereignty over the Sultan of Palembang; he had kept up a garrison and a fort which command his residence, and this prince paid them an annual tribute. According to the treaty of 1814, all the establishments held by the Dutch in 1803 were to be restored to the king of the Netherlands, and the island of Banca was yielded to him in full sovereignty, as an equivalent for the establishment of Cochin. Thus the Dutch acquired a double right to take up again the authority over Palembang which they enjoyed in 1803; but during the occur-



tion of the English in 1812, the govern-  
ment of Java acknowledged by treaty the  
independence of the Sultan, in return  
for some advantages granted to the  
English commerce. When Banca was  
given up, the English commissary in-  
sisted that it should be done only upon  
condition that the treaties and the in-  
dependence of the Sultan should not be  
acknowledged; which the Dutch re-  
fused to do by virtue of their rights of  
sovereignty. Consequently, Mr. Mu-  
ntinghe, the officer commissioned to re-  
take possession, began by putting an  
end to a civil war which was dividing  
the kingdom of Palembang by the  
claims of two brothers to the throne,  
reduced the power of the Sultan, abo-  
lished the slave trade, and overturned  
the system of legislation introduced by  
the English into the country.

On hearing of these events, Sir  
Thomas Stamford Raffles, the governor  
of Banca, (the island of Sumatra,) sent  
deputies into the kingdom of Pa-  
lembang, who hoisted the British flag  
upon the Sultan's palace. It was taken  
down by the Dutch officer, who re-  
ceived seasonable reinforcements, and took  
measures to oppose the entrance of an  
army of Cipayes and Malays, who  
were marching, by the order of Gov-  
ernor Raffles, to Palembang. It was  
feared that, upon the arrival of this  
news in Europe, it would give rise to  
some serious difficulties between the  
cabinets of London and the Hague.  
But the conduct of the English gov-  
ernment has been disapproved, the  
literal execution of the treaty main-  
tained, and the sovereignty of the  
Dutch over the Palembang secured.

The year after the transactions above  
related the Dutch found themselves in-  
volved in a war with the Sultan, whom  
they had themselves supported in op-  
position to the English candidate; and  
in July, 1819, they were attacked in  
the port of the residency by an army  
of Malays, who had 20 pieces of can-  
non, and were compelled to evacuate  
the place. They escaped to the island  
of Banca, after having suffered a se-  
vere loss. In October they made a  
vigorous effort to recover possession  
of the place. They fitted out from  
Batavia a fleet, with 1500 men on  
board, and repaired to the river Pa-  
lembang. But they were repulsed in  
an attack upon the batteries in the riv-  
er, and were obliged to retire with  
the loss of 250 men. From that time  
to the date of the transactions related  
above, they have been unable to regain  
possession of their ancient port.

#### Resurrection from the Grave.

CHELMSFORD, OCT. 4.—I arrived last  
evening about five o'clock, in this town,  
and strolling round the churchyard, I was  
attracted within the walls of the church  
by the appearance of a corpse, followed by  
an immense number of mourners of both  
sexes, who were paying the last tribute  
of respect to a deceased friend. While  
the funeral service was reading over the  
body, a noise was heard to proceed from  
the coffin, which, for a moment, arrested  
the attention of the clergyman and his au-  
ditors; but as the noise appeared to cease  
the service was concluded, each individ-  
ual being persuaded it must have proceed-  
ed from quite a different source than the  
coffin. Just, however, as the coffin was  
being let down into the tomb, the same  
sound as before issued from it, accompa-  
nied with a noise very similar to the whelp-  
ing of a puppy, when in an instant, the  
inclosed person, by a sudden and violent  
effort, thrust off the lid of the coffin, with  
her arms hanging on each side, with eyes  
wide open and rolling in their sockets, at  
the affrighted multitude assembled round,  
and actually appeared herself considera-  
bly "more affrighted than hurt." She was  
immediately released from her un-  
pleasant situation, and borne back to her  
habitation on the very same bier which  
supported her to the ground. I under-  
stand from the surgeon who has attended  
her, and whom I have seen this morning,  
that she has had a very good night, and is  
likely finally to recover. She is a widow,  
and had she "slumbered in the arms of  
death," would have left ten children wholly  
unprovided for. [British Traveller.

#### THE EXTRAORDINARY DEATH

of BERGAMI, taken from Bell's Weekly Messen-  
ger, a London paper.

An evening paper says, we have  
been favored with the following extract  
of a letter from Milan, by a commer-  
cial house in the city of the first res-  
pectability, and whose mercantile con-  
nections with Italy are of great extent:

MILAN, SEPT. 5.

"We were all very much astonished  
to hear of the Queen's death; it was  
indeed sudden; but will you not be  
likewise surprised to hear that the fa-  
mous M. Bergami is also dead? The  
Queen died on the 7th; he died on the  
10th, with a complaint in his bowels.  
I first heard it reported in this city,

and had it confirmed on my visit to the  
Villa d'Este, on the lake of Como.  
This is where the Queen lived, and it  
still belongs to her, or at least to her  
executors."



TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1822.

Owing to the late uncommon rains, all  
of our most important mails failed last  
week, which will readily account for the  
leanness of our columns. The Fayette-  
ville mail, by which we receive most of  
our southern papers, has not arrived for  
two weeks past. The streams have been  
unusually full: the Yadkin was higher the  
beginning of last week than it has been  
for many years.

As we have just taken leave of *eighteen*  
*hundred twenty-one*,—which, it is no more  
than justice to say, with all its disappoint-  
ments and troubles, has afforded us many  
a pleasure,—and are now welcoming its  
successor, *eighteen hundred twenty-two*,  
our patrons will permit us,—according to  
custom,—to present them the compli-  
ments of the season, and to wish them,  
one and all, a *Happy New-Year*. To the  
needy, we wish relief; to the sick,  
health; to the rich, that they may be sat-  
isfied, and learn the true value of wealth;  
and to the poor, a competence: to the far-  
mers, we wish good crops, ready markets,  
and economical habits; and to the me-  
chanics, skill in their business, industry,  
and constant employ: to the lawyers, we  
wish the virtues of a Hale, and the repu-  
tation of a Mansfield; and to the mer-  
chants, sure sales and moderate profits:

to the doctors, we wish that they may  
speedily bring the science of medicine to  
that perfection, anticipated by Rush, when  
there shall be no deaths, except from ac-  
cidents or old age: to the Old Bachelors,  
we wish *feeling*; and to single ladies, hus-  
bands: And for ourselves, our wish is ex-  
tremely moderate,—it is simply, that we  
may be PUNCTUALLY PAID.

#### THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

We learn by a gentleman from Raleigh,  
has undergone a full discussion in the  
House of Commons; and, as we ex-  
pected, met with its usual fate. We are  
well assured that no other result was an-  
ticipated by the friends of the proposition.  
Why, then, it may be asked, was it brought  
forward? It was brought forward to let  
the people of the West see how hopeless  
it is to apply to that quarter; to convince  
them that they must look to another  
source for justice.....to the source of all  
political power, *the People themselves*!—  
This, then, it is believed, will be the last  
time that the application is made to the  
Legislature: other measures will be con-  
sidered. It would be humiliating for the  
majority to continue their application to  
the minority, when they are certain of a  
refusal. It would, moreover, be tacitly  
acknowledging that we cannot obtain a  
Convention but by the authority of the  
Legislature.....a doctrine which few, if  
any, of our readers will admit to be true.

The great fundamental principle of a  
republican government is, that all politi-  
cal power rests in the People; and that a  
majority of the people shall rule. When-  
ever and however a majority of the people,  
by themselves or by their delegates, are  
brought together, there rests the power  
to act; and whatever they do for the  
whole is binding on the whole.

We pretend not to possess more politi-  
cal foresight than our neighbors; but  
this we will venture to predict, that a  
Convention will never take place with the  
consent of the Legislature, as long as the  
present system of representation is adher-  
ed to. The people of the West, then, must  
look to other methods to effect this im-  
portant measure. It is to be regretted  
that the Western members did not meet  
together while at Raleigh, and recom-  
mend proper measures to their constitu-  
ents. Perhaps, however, it was unneces-  
sary, as the people of the West all feel  
and think alike on this subject. This  
union of feeling and thought will, in due  
season, point out the proper course.....

water pent up, when it acquires a suffi-  
cient force, finds its way to a channel.

We understand that the Editor of the  
Register has reported the speeches on the  
Resolutions for a Convention, of which we  
are glad to hear. As soon as they appear,  
we shall republish them in our columns,  
with such observations as they may sug-  
gest at the time.

The following is a brief sketch of the  
principal alterations made in the constitu-  
tion of the State of New-York. Were  
a Convention to be called in this State, the  
result, we have no doubt, would be equally  
honorable to the intelligence and discern-  
ment of the people.

1. The councils of appointment and  
revision are abolished. The governor  
is to nominate, and with the consent of  
the senate, appoint major-generals, bri-  
gade inspectors, and chiefs of the staff,  
except the adjutant and commissary-  
generals. The adjutant-general is to be  
appointed by the governor. Cap-  
tains, subalterns and non-commissioned  
officers, are to be chosen by the writ-  
ten votes of their respective compan-  
ies; field officers by the commissioned  
officers; and brigadier-generals by the  
field officers. The secretary of state,  
comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general,  
surveyor-general and commissary-  
general, are to be chosen by the senate  
and assembly.

2. The right of suffrage is extended  
to all citizens twenty-one years of age,  
residing in the state one year, and in  
the town or county where they vote,  
six months, and having paid a tax to  
the state and county, or performed  
militia duty, or been assessed and la-  
bored on the high-ways—and people  
of colour who own freehold estates to  
the value of two hundred and fifty dol-  
lars, free of incumbrance, and pay a  
tax on it. The distinction between  
voters for governor, senate and assem-  
bly men, is abolished.

3. A circuit judiciary system is a-  
dopted, and the number of the judges  
of the superior court changed from  
five to three.

4. The number of assembly men is  
reduced from 140 or 150 to 128.

5. The senatorial districts are in-  
creased from 4 to 8.

6. The people choose their own sher-  
iffs, coroners and clerks: and justices  
are to be nominated in the first place  
by the supervisors in each county, and  
the judges of the county courts respec-  
tively, and in case of disagreement,  
the governor is to select from the nom-  
inations the requisite number, who  
hold their offices four years.

7. No member of the Legislature  
can hold any office, while he retains  
his seat—and the pay of the members  
is never to exceed \$3 per diem.

8. Raising money by lotteries is  
abolished—and no bank for private pur-  
poses is to be granted, except with the  
assent of two thirds of both branches.

9. The Canal fund and School fund  
are to remain inviolate, and the Salt  
Springs to remain the unalienable prop-  
erty of the state.

10. The constitution may be amend-  
ed, by a majority of one legislature, two  
thirds of a subsequent one, and ratifi-  
cation by the people; and the propos-  
ed constitution, if ratified, to be in  
force after the last day of December  
1822.

#### ANOTHER IMPERIAL PRESENT.

Edward I. Coale, Esq. of this city,  
has received, through the hands of Mr.  
POLETICA, the Russian Minister, from  
the Emperor of Russia, a superb dia-  
mond ring, as an evidence of the im-  
perial approbation of his discharge of  
the duties of Vice Consul. It is com-  
posed of a bright topaz, set round with  
one hundred and seventy-five diamonds,  
fourteen of which are very large. It  
is said to be more rich and beautiful  
than the one received by Dr. Mitchell  
of New-York, from the same poten-  
tate. His Imperial Majesty really dis-  
plays princely politeness and munifi-  
cence towards some of our fellow-cit-  
izens.—Baltimore Patriot.

#### Another addition to the Census.

Mrs. Alfred, wife of a respectable  
victualler of Philadelphia, was a short  
time since delivered of three fine boys  
at a birth. The mother and the chil-  
dren are doing well, and the latter are  
to be named Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

The contest between lady Morgan  
and her antagonist is not, it seems, con-  
fined to England. By a private letter,  
just received from the continent, it ap-

pears, that both the pope and the em-  
peror have entered the list against her.  
Throughout the whole of Italy, it is  
stated her recent work on that country  
is prohibited with the utmost severity,  
as well as in Germany; and copies  
which were on the way to Milan, have  
been seized and burnt at Turin.

From the New-York National Advocate.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent A-  
merican in Paris, to his friend in this city,  
dated July 26, 1821.

"It is astonishing how destitute of tal-  
ents are most of the cabinets of Europe.  
The crowned heads are, without one sin-  
gle exception, weak personages, and it ap-  
pears they prefer those of their own stan-  
dard as ministers to more prominent men.  
We see no Pitts, Talleyrands, or Fox's  
employed about them; and nothing terrifies  
these sovereigns so much as to hear of the  
extension of the human intellect, the  
lights of the age, &c. He who dares  
mention the *frightful* subject to them, is  
sure to get into disgrace. They are great  
sticklers for the church; and in France  
the Roman Catholic priests, under their  
auspices, are gaining, by rapid strides,  
somewhat of their former power. I was  
present, a few evenings ago, at a political  
conversation between half a dozen of the  
leading men of the day, and I was much  
surprised at their opinions of men and  
things: they were, to be sure, ultras; of  
course felt themselves privileged as a sort  
of political school masters of the day. In  
speaking of the *present* minister of the  
marie, for instance, who is a most esti-  
mable man, 'C'est en chien de Pro-  
cureur,' he is a Protestant dog, said a  
Pier. This is a term we frequently hear  
made use of, not only by the people, but  
speaking of Protestants, but by the higher  
classes. The Count, who is ably  
pious, even unto the Count d'Artois,  
(whose former sculptured and painted  
bed-chamber you no doubt recollect,) give  
the tone.

Talleyrand is talked of as prime min-  
ister; but he is getting old, and is unpopu-  
lar with all parties: I therefore do not  
think he will go down.

Since the death of Napoleon, who all  
now style the Great, people talk freely of  
his unrivalled powers in the cabinet and  
the field, and the comparisons they make  
are extremely odious to the royalists.—  
The Bonaparte family, in fact, are highly  
considered in France. Louis, Ex-King  
of Holland, lives retired; he is a man of  
solid acquirements, a strong mind, and  
virtuous habits. Lucien is a brilliant  
man, and perhaps the best belles-lettres  
scholar in Europe; of Jerome, we hear  
and know but little; but Joseph, whom  
you have with you, is held as a very su-  
perior man. Bred to the law, and not a  
stranger to commerce, he is said to add to  
his great knowledge of the world, pro-  
found views on government, and to pos-  
sess, in an eminent degree, all the requi-  
sites of a distinguished statesman, with  
great urbanity, and the unassuming man-  
ners of a polished scholar and plain gen-  
tleman; he is much respected and be-  
loved by all his old friends in Europe.—  
Prince Eugene has confirmed the opinion  
early entertained of him, by his uniform  
gratitude and attachment to Napoleon  
and the liberality to his friends, who are  
now, politically speaking, in the back  
ground. Of the females of the family,  
it is generally admitted, that to the great  
beauty most of them possess, they are all  
endowed with superior minds, and elegant  
acquirements and accomplishments. In  
short, they are regarded as a very extra-  
ordinary family, without one bad or weak  
member; and what adds to their superior  
worth, is their perfect union, and the  
warm attachment they show to each other.  
Contrast this enlightened family  
with the puny race who at present occu-  
py the thrones of Europe, with their fa-  
naticism, stupidity, and odious vices, and  
you must agree with all the wise and  
good on this side the water, that every  
day proves the fall of Napoleon to be a  
public calamity.

Of our country and government, the  
people here entertain strange notions:  
the liberal adore us; the vulgar consider  
us as an inferior race of beings, 'because  
we have no king, church or privileged or-  
ders; and the ruling party regard us pretty  
much as they do original sin, the cause  
of all the evils they have suffered in this  
world, for which we are finally to be pun-  
ished here and damned hereafter."

#### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

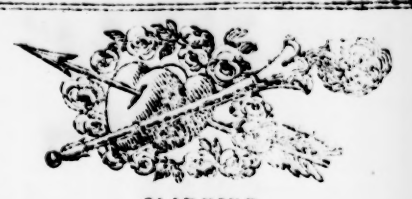
On Mahella's address to a red bird

Time will return, not far the day,  
When the sweet bird you'll rise to greet,  
And oft with heart both light and gay,  
In mimicry his notes repeat:  
Another lord, in frolic too,  
Will oft a sportive kiss impress,  
And playfully awhile subdue,  
Awhile thy giddy mirth repress.

These blissful hours again will come,  
That now are fled but for a space,  
The joyous laugh, the well known tongue,  
Again will cheer thy beauteous face:  
And sportive kiss, and fond caress,  
Again thy lovely form will press:

And when the red-bird chants to thee,  
Thou'lt join in imitative glee.

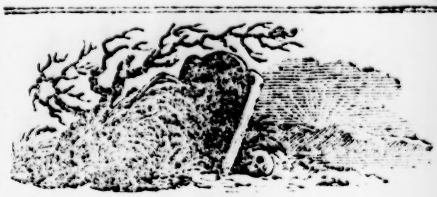
Thy lovely sonnet thus transposed,  
O may it with thy heart agree:  
Such sweetness cannot be disposed  
To let poor Concord die for thee.



#### MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday, the 27th ultimo,  
Frederick Brongher, Esq. of Alabama, to Miss  
Mary Ann Stokes, eldest daughter of the Rev.  
Charles A. Stokes.

On Thursday, the 20th ultimo, Mr. John Brong  
to Miss Sarah Chambers, both of Fredell county.



#### DIED.

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, WILLIAM  
Morrison, of Concord, Fredell county, in the  
78th year of his age. He had lived with the  
wife of his youth 52 years, and who survives to  
lament her loss. They have reared 10 children,  
5 sons and 5 daughters; who were all alive and  
in the vicinity; eight of whom are professors of  
religion. The writer of this note, from an ac-  
quaintance with the deceased 60 years, does not  
hesitate to assert, that for piety, integrity and  
equanimity of mind, for temperance, meekness  
and humility, he has scarcely left his equal in  
the county. Mr. Morrison was the last of those  
venerable fathers in the communion of this  
church who, about 43 years since, first called  
a minister to his pastoral charge.

He lived in peace with all men, and died in  
"peace of God, that passeth all understanding."  
"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright,  
for the end of that man is peace."  
December 23, 1821. [COMMUNICATED.]

#### TO SURVEYORS.

Or Teachers of the Art of Surveying.

The subscriber proposes publishing a small  
book under the following title:

**The Surveyor's Auxiliary,**

OR

**ARITHMETICAL TRIGONOMETRY.**

Containing rules for solving all cases which may  
occur in practical Surveying, by common A-  
rithmetic; to which will be added Tables of  
Latitude and Departure.

W. MOORE, Surveyor,  
Salisbury, N. C.

The terms of subscription will be \$1 for a  
single copy, payable on receiving the book, and  
one becoming responsible for six copies,  
shall receive a seventh gratis. Persons wishing  
to subscribe, may signify the same in a note, di-  
rected to the Post-Office in Salisbury, and the  
book will be sent to any Post-Office they may  
require.

N. B. The rule proposed has never before ap-  
peared in any system of surveying with which  
the publisher has made himself acquainted, and  
is calculated to find the difference of latitude  
and departure without tables or instruments.

#### VALUABLE BOOKS.

**W. W. Woodward**

BOOKSELLER, at Philadelphia, has in press  
Bradley's Popular Discourses, two volumes  
in one, octavo, about 550 pages, in boards, \$2 75.  
Just published, Witherspoon's Moral Philosophy,  
carefully revised by the Rev. Dr. Green, and  
freed from errors in former editions; to which  
is added Dr. Witherspoon's Farewell Address to  
the Senior Class, Letters on Education and Mar-  
riage—neatly bound, upwards of 300 pages, one  
dollar twenty-five cents.

W. W. Woodward is waiting the return of his  
subscribers to ascertain the number of an edition,  
in 6 elegant quarto volumes, at 7 dols. per vol.  
bound, of Henry's Commentary.

In press, all the writings of the Rev. Charles  
Buck, author of the celebrated Theological  
Dictionary, a new edition of which (from the last  
London edition) is just published, 600 pages,  
three dollars fifty cents.

Burder's Village Sermons. W. W. W. has  
just completed a new edition, in four vols. The  
third and fourth volumes sold to accommodate  
those who have the first two volumes—price,  
\$4, or \$1 each volume. One hundred and one  
sermons, with prayers.

Jenning's Jewish Antiquities. Will shortly be  
put to press, the above valuable work, in one  
volume, with engravings.

W. W. Woodward has always on hand a very  
large and valuable collection of Books, wholesale  
and retail.

3w83

#### State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

In Equity.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Joseph McConaughy,  
et al, vs. Ann Cowan, Stephen Cowan, David  
F. Cowan, and others. In this case it is ordered,  
that publication be made for six weeks in the  
Western Carolinian, that David F. Cowan and  
Stephen Cowan may appear at the next Superi-  
or Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the  
county of Mecklenburg, on the 6th Monday af-  
ter the 4th Monday of March next, and plead,  
answer or demur, or the bill shall be taken pro  
confesso, and judgment be entered against them.  
D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. C.

#### CAMDEN RACES.

THE Camden Races will commence on Wed-  
nesday, the 9th of January next, and con-  
tinue for two days. Free for all horses, names  
or geldings on the continent. By order of the  
Club.  
Camden, Dec. 6, 1821.

#### Constable's Executions.

For sale at this Office.



The Muse, who when the Muse inspires,  
My soul the tuneful strain inspires, inspire.



FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

Our readers will readily recognize in the following jeu d'esprit a pen that has often lent its relief to our columns.

#### THE BLUE STOCKING. A SKETCH.

Her Leghorn hat was of the warm gold tint  
That setting sunbeams give to summer clouds;  
The ribbon that encircled it as blue  
As spots of sky upon a moonless night,  
When stars are keeping revelry in heaven.  
There was one little ringlet of her hair  
That fell beneath her hat—it was as smooth  
And dark as down upon the raven's wing.  
The kerchief that was o'er her shoulders flung,  
And veiled her bosom's purity, was woven  
Of every color the first rainbow wore  
When it came, smiling in its hues of beauty,  
A promise from on high to a wet world.  
Her robe seemed of the snow just fallen to earth,  
Pure from its home in the far winter clouds,  
As white as spotless,—and around her waist  
(You might have spanned it with your thumb  
and finger)  
A girdle of the hue of Indian pearls  
Was twined, resembling the faint hue of water  
That follows the swift bark o'er quiet seas.  
Her face I saw not—but her shape, her form,  
Was one of those with which creating bards  
People a world of their own fashioning;  
Forms for the heart to love and worship ever;  
The visiting angels of our twilight dreams.  
Her foot was loveliest of created things,  
Small as a fairy's on a moonlit leaf,  
Listening the wind-harp's music—small as her's  
Who left her wedded Oberon, to love  
Nick Bottom, weaver—(who can blame her for it?  
I love him too, good natured, honest soul)  
But 'twas that foot which broke the spell, alas!  
Its stocking had a deep, deep tinge of blue.  
I turned away in sadness, and passed on. C.

#### Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,  
That gives it all its flavor.

#### The Gipsies.

FROM THE NEW-YORK LITERARY REPOSITORY.  
(Concluded from our list.)

No human creatures can live with more indifference to social honour and disgrace, than the Gipsies; nor any, more emphatically without God in the world: yet, worthless as life is without any moral enjoyment, the mere sense of physical existence endears it to them. No great interest is attached to their lives; no hazard, care, nor hope: consequently, they can suffer no fear, vexation, nor despair. A Gipsy is never known to commit suicide. When one of a company dies, the survivors bewail him with the most intemperate grief; and when one falls under the sentence of capital punishment, (no very uncommon case,) he sometimes makes a ludicrous resistance to the execution of the law. The only sense of honor they ever indicate, respects those of their own fraternity. A man once requested that he might not be hanged with his face towards the high road; saying, "Many of his acquaintance passed that way, and he should be very much ashamed to be seen by them hanging on a gallows."

The Gipsies have nothing like acknowledged principles of internal government. In all associations of men, however, it uniformly happens, that one or more individuals are elevated, by their understanding, above the rest; and when differences arise, or any common difficulty involves the society, the superior minds will be regarded as those most capable of directing or delivering the more humble and inefficient: and if they assume no direction, the welfare of their fellow-men will be entrusted, from the very sense of blindness or weakness, to their presumptive intelligence and power.

The first title of a Gipsy Chief on record, that of Duke, appears only to have been adopted by them in imitation of civilized people, and has long ago been dropped. The Gipsies in England give no titles to their leaders; but those of Hungary and Turkey designate their chiefs by the title of Waywode. The principal authority of this great man, is in the disposal of what may be stolen. Every time a Gipsy brings in a booty, he gives account of it to the Arch-Gipsy, who divides it as he thinks fit. "To choose their Waywode, the Gipsies take the opportunity when a great number of them are assembled in one place, commonly in the

open field. The elected person is lifted up three times, amidst the loudest acclamations, and confirmed in his dignity by presents: his wife undergoes the same ceremony.—Every one descended from the family of a former Waywode, is eligible; but those who are best clothed, not very poor, of large stature, and about the middle age, have the preference. Understanding, or wise conduct, is of no consideration: therefore, it is easy to distinguish the Waywode from the multitude, by his size and clothing."

Though the Gipsies retain their own language, they have no letters. They understand the language of the countries where they live; and the few that can read and write, of necessity confine their learning to their adopted language. They observe no religious rites as their own; but, as the whim takes them, they pretend to be Mahomedans, Roman Catholics, or Protestants. No sect, however, has any confidence in such proselytes: and though they are sometimes permitted to wear the white turban in Turkey, they are never freed from the payment of the charadsch, (the poll-tax, from which converted Jews are absolved,) because no reliance is placed on their sincerity.

The Gipsies, then, are a people without religion, without letters or science, without property, without settled habitations, without civil rights, and without ordinary rules or motives of action.—There are between 7 and 800,000 of them scattered over Europe, exclusive of those of Egypt and Asia. What a difference would it make in the sum of human happiness, if these idlers, beggars and thieves, were honest, laborious, intelligent members of society! We cannot but be struck with the cruel and blind policy of governments in respect to these wretched creatures. England, Italy, Spain, France and Germany, Denmark and Sweden, have severally excluded them from the protection of the state, and all the privileges of citizens; indeed, from those of rational beings: nor has any community ever yet held out to them that knowledge, which might break up their bad habits, afford them motives to a contrary course, and procure them means to pursue it. The millions of these miserable men, who have lived and died in their ignorance and sins, have afforded multiplied occasions to the enlightened and the generous, to reclaim waste places in human society; and as they exist at present, they are genuine objects of that mercy which characterizes the gospel. Nor does it characterize the written word only; it is taking an acknowledged place in the public sentiment of all countries; and it ought, and we hope one day will, lay at the foundation of all legislative and municipal measures. But we would not forget, that the "quality of mercy is not strained;" it does not compass sea and land to find objects,

"But droppeth like the gentle dew of Heaven,  
Upon the place beneath."

We are aware, that in the concern we have felt for the beggars of Europe, we have strayed from that principle of utility we commend—that of confining our rewards to those we may benefit. Still, this slight sketch of a peculiar people, may be instructive; if it does not appeal to any feeling of personal or local interest, the philanthropist is not unconcerned with it. It induces a grateful spirit in us, that we live in a land unincumbered with a supernumerary population under insurmountable moral and legal disabilities; and it should induce concern and care for such of the indigent and unfortunate among ourselves, as the provision of society has not favored with means of knowledge and usefulness. Such, whoever they are, victims of vice, or bad example, or neglected education, are those whom the enlightened and the kind are born to bless, and whom they are taught to encourage and to aid—by him who was not only the friend of the righteous, but the deliverer and benefactor of the sinner. No degree of guilt in a human being, should entirely cut him off from human kindness. As long as the intellectual and moral character is not wholly corrupt, (and who can ascertain when all capabilities of goodness are extinct?) the redeeming principle may be resuscitated, and become operative. A certain degree of suffering necessarily accrues from transgression; this result is ordained by God: but let his creatures leave the measure to him, who has constituted himself sole avenger; and while they strictly preserve the safety of society, also cherish the latent virtue of the offending. A lamp

to the left, and a light to the path, will reclaim many of the devious and benighted; and the legislator or the philosopher who has no pity for the ignorant, and for them who are out of the way, makes no just use of his powers, and has no just sense of the infirmity with which he himself is compassed.

#### LORD CHANCELLOR BACON.

FROM THE PERRY ANECDOTES.

Amongst the foremost in the ranks of the fawning, treacherous, and corrupt courtiers that surrounded James the First, we discover with pain one of the greatest men that our country or the world has ever produced. The friends of science must ever regret that this character should apply to so sublime a genius as Lord Bacon.

The proceedings in the case of Peacham show that there never was a more deliberate enemy to the liberties of his country, nor stauncher supporter of tyranny, even to its extreme verge.—This unfortunate man was put to the torture, tried, convicted, and condemned as a traitor, for certain passages said to be treasonable in a sermon which was never preached, nor intended to be so, but only found in writing in his study. The minute made upon the occasion of his torture is still preserved. It is in the hand writing of secretary Winwood, and states that he had been examined "before torture, in torture, between torture, and after torture," and "that nothing could be drawn from him, he still persisting in his obstinate and insensible denials." This monument of tyranny is signed, among others, by Bacon; and as a fit associate in so barbarous a procedure, also by Sir Jervis Elwis, Lieutenant of the Tower, who was condemned and executed two years afterwards for being an accessory to the detestable and treacherous murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.

The case of Wraynham, who was punished by the Star Chamber for slandering Lord Bacon, by accusing him of injustice, is still more melancholy and instructive. He had a cause in chancery on which his all depended, against Sir Edward Fisher; and, after expending his whole fortune, and that of several compassionate friends who assisted him, he had at last obtained from Lord Bacon's predecessors in the chancery a favorable judgment; which Lord Bacon thought proper, without any cause assigned, to reverse.—Wraynham applied for justice to the King, presenting him with a statement of his case, conveyed in language which, if reprehensible, was at least pardonable in a man in his unhappy situation. The King handed over the imprudent supplicant to the Star Chamber. The lords asked him how he dared to speak in the manner which he had done of so pure and upright a character as the Lord Chancellor?—Wraynham replied by the following simple and affecting statement:

"In making this appeal, I mustered together all my miseries; I saw my land taken away which had been before established unto me; and after six and forty orders, and twelve reports made in the cause; nay, after motions, hearings, and rehearsals, fourscore in number, I beheld all overthrown in a moment, and all overthrown without a new bill preferred. I discerned the representation of a prison gaping for me, in which I must from henceforth spend all the days of my life without release; for in this suit I have spent almost 3000*l.* and many of my friends were engaged for me, some injured, others undone; and with this did accompany many eminent miseries likely to ensue upon me, my wife and four children, the eldest of which being but five years old; so that we, that did every day give bread to others, must now beg bread of others, or else starve, which is the miserablest of all deaths; and there being no means to move his majesty to hear the cause, but to accuse his lordship of injustice; this and all these moved me to be sharp and bitter, and to use words, though dangerous in themselves, yet, I hope, pardonable in such extremities."

Mr. Sergeant Crew, on the part of the crown, by way of aggravating Mr. Wraynham's guilt, pronounced a most splendid eulogium on the Lord Chancellor, whose talents and integrity as a judge were such, he said, that it was a "foul offence" to traduce him. The learned Sergeant further observed, that at all events, the prisoner could not accuse the Lord Chancellor of corruption: "for thanks be to God, he has always despised riches, and set honor and justice before his eyes; and where

the magistrate is bribed, it is a sign of a corrupted state."

The result of the business was, that the chamber imposed a fine on Wraynham, which completely ruined him.

Now mark the sequel! Two years after the sacrifice of this unfortunate man and his family to the purity of Lord Chancellor Bacon, his lordship was accused and convicted by his own confession of bribery and corruption, and gave in to parliament under his own hand, a list of the bribes which he had received during the period of his filling the office of Lord Chancellor. In that list how revolting it is to perceive a bribe received in this very case, from the miserable Wraynham's opponent in the suit which reduced his family to beggary, and condemned himself to spend the remainder of his days in a jail!

We extract the annexed compliment to American Literature from a new production of the celebrated Dugald Stewart of Edinburgh. It forms a note to the Second part of his First Dissertation exhibiting a General View of the Progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Philosophy, since the revival of Letters in Europe. This Dissertation is prefixed to the new Supplement to the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, of which the fifth volume, containing the second part, has just been received in Philadelphia. The favorable opinion of a man so illustrious and exalted in the world of letters, is to be valued. But it is evident, from the strain of his remarks, that he is but imperfectly acquainted with the real progress of literature in the United States. We do not see why an acquaintance with the philological researches of the Germans was not to be expected in these States for many years to come.

[National Gazette.]

"While this Dissertation was in the press, I received a new American publication, entitled 'Transactions of the Historical and Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for Promoting Useful Knowledge,' Vol. I. (Philadelphia, 1819.) From an advertisement prefixed to this volume, it appears that, at a meeting of this learned body in 1815, it was resolved, 'That a new committee be added to those already established, to be denominated the Committee of History, Moral Science, and General Literature.' It was with great pleasure I observed that one of the first objects to which the committee has directed its attention is to investigate and ascertain, as much as possible, the structure and grammatical forms of the languages of the aboriginal nations of America. The report of the Corresponding Secretary, (Mr. Duponceau,) dated January, 1819, with respect to the progress then made in this investigation, is highly curious and interesting, and displays not only enlarged and philosophical views, but an intimate acquaintance with the philological researches of Adelung, Vater, Humboldt, and other German scholars. All this evinces an enlightened curiosity, and an extent of literary information which could scarcely have been expected in these rising States for many years to come.

"The rapid progress which the Americans have lately made in the art of writing has been remarked by various critics, and it is certainly a very important fact in the history of their literature. Their state papers were, indeed, always distinguished by a strain of animated and vigorous eloquence; but as most of them were composed on the spur of the occasion, their authors had little time to bestow on the niceties, or even upon the purity, of diction. An attention to these is the slow offspring of learned leisure, and of the diligent study of the best models. This, I presume, was Gray's meaning, when he said, that 'good writing not only required great parts, but the very best of those parts; a maxim which, if true, would point out the state of the public taste with respect to style, as the surest test among any people of the general improvement which their intellectual powers have received; and which, when applied to our Transatlantic brethren, would justify sanguine expectations of the attainments of the rising generation.'"

#### Religious.

SMALL FAULTS.

EXTRACT FROM HANNAH MORE.

Procrastination, is reckoned among the most venial of our faults, and sits so lightly on our minds, that we scarcely apologize for it. But who can assure us, that had not the assistance we had resolved to give to one friend under distress, or the advice to another under temptation, to-day been delayed, and from mere sloth and indolence been put off till to-morrow, it might not have preserved the fortunes of the one, or saved the soul of the other?

It is not enough that we perform duties, we must perform them at the right time. We must do the duty of every day in its own season. Every day has its own imperious duties; we must not depend upon to-day for fulfilling those which we neglected yesterday, for to-day might not have been granted us. To-morrow will be equally peremptory in its demands; and the succeeding day, if we live to see it, will be ready with its proper claims.

Indecision, though it is not so often caused by reflection as by the want of it, yet may be as mischievous, for it we spend too much time in balancing probabilities, the period for action is lost. While we are ruminating on difficulties which may never occur, reconciling differences which perhaps do not exist, and poising in opposite scales things of nearly the same weight, the opportunity is lost of producing that good, which a firm and manly decision would have effected.

Illness, though itself "the most unperforming of all the vices," is, however the pass through which they all enter, the stage on which they all act. Though supremely passive itself, it lends a willing hand to all evil, practical as well as speculative. It is the abettor of every sin, whoever commits it, the receiver of all booty, whoever is the thief. If it does nothing itself, it connives at all the mischief that is done by others.

Vanity is exceedingly misplaced when ranked, as she commonly is, in the catalogue of small faults. It is under her character of harmlessness that she does all her mischief. She is indeed often found in the society of great virtues. She does not follow in the train, but mixes herself with the company, and by mixing mars it. The use of spiritual enemy makes of her a master stroke. When he cannot prevent us from doing right actions, he can accomplish his purpose almost as well "by making us vain of them." When he cannot deprive the public of our benevolence, he can defeat the effect to ourselves by poisoning the principle. When he cannot rob others of the good effect of the deed, he can gain his point by robbing the doer of his reward.

Peevishness is another of the minor miseries. Human life, though sufficiently unhappy, cannot contrive to furnish misfortunes so often as the passionate and the peevish can supply impatience. To commit our reason and temper to the mercy of every acquaintance, and of every servant, is not making the wisest use of them. If we recollect that violence and peevishness are the common resource of those whose knowledge is small, and whose arguments are weak, our very pride might lead us to subdue our passion, if we had not a better principle to resort to. Anger is the common refuge of insignificance. People who feel their character to be slight, hope to give it weight by inflation. But the blown bladder at its fullest distension is still empty. Sluggish characters, above all, have no right to be passionate. They should be contented with their own congenial faults. Dullness, however, has its impetuosities and its fluctuations as well as genius. It is on the coast of heavy Bæotia that the Euripus exhibits its unparalleled restlessness and agitation.

Trifling is ranked among the venial faults. But if time be one grand talent given us in order to our securing eternal life; if we trifle away that time so as to lose that eternal life, on which by not trifling we might have laid hold, then will it answer the end of sin. A life devoted to trifles not only takes away the inclination, but the capacity for higher pursuits. The truths of Christianity have scarcely more influence on a frivolous than on a profligate character. If the mind be so absorbed, not merely with what is vicious, but with what is useless, as to be thoroughly disinclined to the activities of a life of piety, it matters little what the cause is which so disinclines it. If these habits cannot be accused of great moral evil, yet it argues a low state of mind, that a being, who has an eternity at stake, can abandon itself to trivial pursuits. If the great concern of life cannot be secured without habitual watchfulness, how is it to be secured by habitual carelessness? It will afford little comfort to the trifter, when at the last reckoning he gives in his long negative catalogue, that the most ostensible offender was worse employed. The trifter will not be weighed in the scale with the profligate, but in the balance of the sanctuary.